

My Activity in the group

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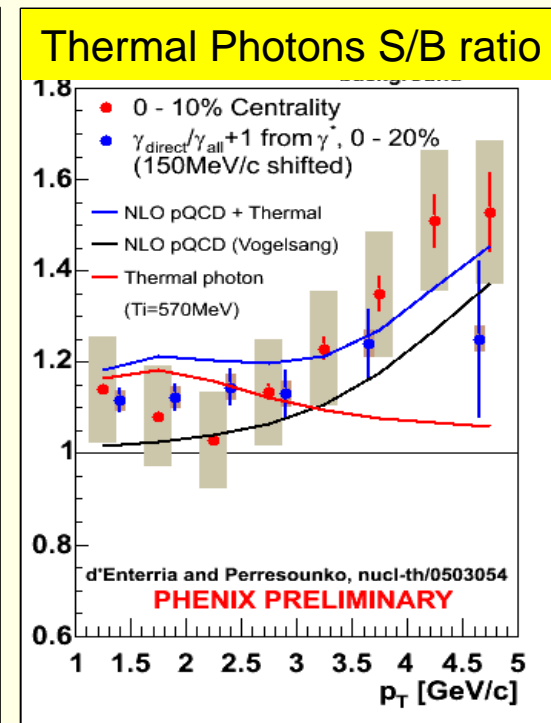
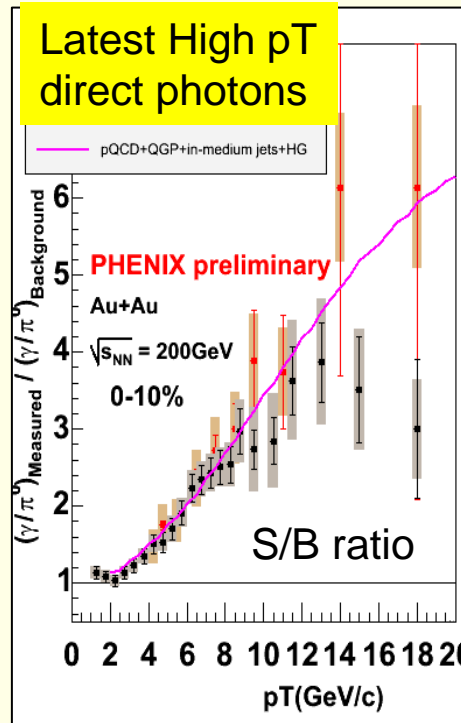
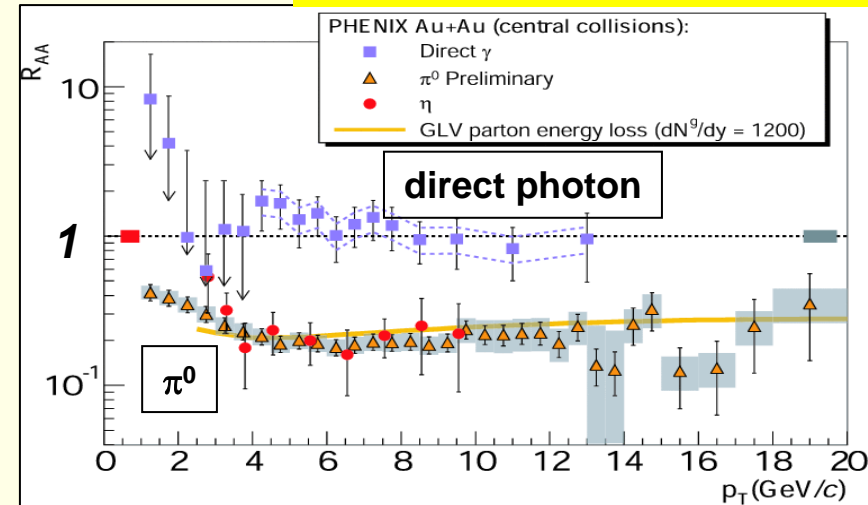
Activity Summary

- High transverse momentum (pT) π^0 measurement in Au+Au collisions
 - High pT π^0 are fragment of partons
 - Nature of the medium produced in collisions is explored through interaction of partons and medium
- High pT direct photon measurement in Au+Au collisions
 - Information on the production of partons
- Thermal photon measurement in Au+Au collisions
 - “Thermometer” of the medium produced in the collisions
- Development of Hadron Blind Detector (HBD) for thermal dileptons
- Detector operations and Advising students

Highlight of Physics results

High p_T π^0 and direct photon
Yield ratio of Au+Au to p+p

- High p_T π^0 measurement
 - Measured highest p_T that any heavy ion experiments ever reached.
 - Yield suppressed to be ~ 0.2 compared to the one expected from p+p collisions
 - Consistent with models that assume formation of very high gluon densities. (and thus strongly-coupled “QGP”)
 - Highlight since last QM conference
- High p_T direct photon measurement
 - Yield of initial hard scattered partons are not suppressed
 - Proved that suppression of high p_T π^0 is due to energy loss of the partons
 - Recently extended to much higher p_T
- Thermal photon measurement
 - Very precise measurement
 - Consistent with models assuming initial temperature of $T=570\text{MeV}$
 - Temperature of “QGP”
 - ~ 3 times “hotter” than hadron phase



My interest extends to Thermal dileptons

Hadron Blind Detector

- Thermal dileptons are by-product of thermal photons
- Signal to Background is very small
 - Huge electron background. Need reduction
- Tag background electron pairs via opening angle
 - Veto electrons with partner in field free region
- Hadron Blind Detector (HBD) :
 - Windowless CF₄ Cherenkov detector
 - 50 cm radiator length
 - Csl photocathode + Triple GEM with pad readout
- Construction/installation 2005/2006

